

IN ARMS AGAINST LEPERS

Business Men Send Strong Cable Protest.

It was a second cable day yesterday, but instead of being given over to celebration of the fact that the cable was here, it was devoted by business men to the use of the wire to forward to Washington protests which they feared would be all too late for effect if sent in the usual course of delivery.

Every business body, the formal organizations of the parties and influential men of all shades of belief, joined in the transmission to men who will have to do with the settlement of questions affecting Hawaii, of messages which will, it is hoped, open their eyes to the unanimous opinion here that the time has not come for action as proposed in the forecast of the report of the sub-committee which spent a month in investigation, and left with one set of views, which seems to have been revolutionized by the lapse of time between their departure and their consideration of the points to be covered.

The Chamber of Commerce led in the fight against the proposals of the Senators that Hawaii should be made a dumping ground for the lepers of the nation and to revolutionize the land question. It was a very full and representative meeting of the chamber which was held at its rooms yesterday morning. The members assembled early and the discussions were sharp and pointed, so that at length when action was taken there was no doubting the earnestness of the men who had determined to show their feeling as opposed to the plans proposed by the Senators. The sentiment was crystallized into the following telegrams, which were sent forward during the afternoon.

"To Senator J. B. Foraker, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and

"Hon. William Knox, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories:
"Are informed Senate Committee recommends making Molokai National leper asylum.

"We protest against injustice of placing stigma on Hawaii.

"Territory able and willing to care for its own sick; others should do same.

"Ask your help to protect Hawaii from this wrong.

"C. M. COOKE,
"Vice President Chamber of Commerce.

"F. W. MACFARLANE,
"President Merchants' Association.

"A. GARTLEY,
"President Builders and Traders' Exchange.

"MATT HEFFERN,
"President Trades and Labor Council.

"CLARENCE CRABBE,
"Chairman Republican Central Committee.

"C. J. MCCARTHY,
"Chairman Democratic Central Committee."

(It was intended to have the Republican delegate-elect sign, but he was not in the city.)

"Commercial bodies of Hawaii urge that action on the Hawaiian land matters be delayed pending arrival of memorial protesting against transfer of government land to Federal control without further careful investigation.

"C. M. COOKE,
"Vice President Chamber of Commerce.

"F. W. MACFARLANE,
"President Merchants' Association.

"A. GARTLEY,
"President Builders and Traders' Exchange."

When the meeting was called to order Chairman Cooke announced that it was a special gathering, called for the purpose of taking action upon several matters in the report of the sub-committee of Senators, which had been called to the attention of the men in authority by members of the chamber. He said the principal question was one of the lepers, and he was of opinion that there might well be some discussion of the question. As soon as he had finished his statement J. P. Cooke, for the purpose of presenting the matter to the chamber, proposed the resolution as finally adopted. He said there had been some discussion as to

the propriety of bringing the land question with that of the lepers, and he was of the opinion that the two should be treated separately.

Bruce Cartwright said that the latter question was of sufficient importance to entitle it to have treatment by itself. The land matter was an important one, but it should be kept apart. J. P. Cooke said that he was of the opinion that immediate extension of the American land laws would work injury, but he hoped that the investigation would proceed as recommended by the sub-committee. The cablegram was approved and ordered sent.

E. D. Tenney said that in time it was more than probable that the American system would be extended to the islands, but this could not properly be done until there had been a definite conclusion as to the forest reservations, which would make it necessary that there should be careful and technical investigations.

F. A. Schaefer moved that a cablegram be sent urging that there be no action on lands at this session, and there were several other motions and amendments brought up, the whole matter being finally settled by the adoption of the amended motion that there be forwarded a cable urging delay until a memorial could be formulated, and that the message be forwarded at once by Messrs. Macfarlane, Schaefer, and Cooke.

During the discussion George R. Carter said that there was an idea on the mainland that there was a vast body of land here which had to be explored and surveyed and that inducements had to be offered to have it taken up. The Organic Act and the treaty of annexation as well, he said, provided that the lands should be held for the benefit of the people and there could be no one so much interested as those who live in the Territory. W. M. Giffard said that a cable telling that a memorial was coming would be best, and this met with the approval of the chamber.

On motion of W. G. Smith it was decided that the heads of the other bodies of the city should be asked to sign the memorial, and this was done.

The following committee was appointed to draft the memorial on the subject of the land laws: F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Giffard, and F. M. Swanzy. On motion of W. W. Diamond it was decided that a memorial on the leper question should be sent on, and Messrs. Diamond, Waterhouse, and Smith were named to draft the paper.

Mr. Macfarlane wanted to know if it would not be wise to ask the executive officers of the government to act in opposing the proposals, but it was decided that this would not be best, as the chamber and similar bodies would move at once.

It was decided that William Haywood should be notified of the messages, and thus informed of what was to be done in the premises. The meeting then adjourned for the sending of the messages. The men whose names were wanted were seen and agreed to sign, and later in the day the Planters' Association met and had the subject before them, giving their support to the plan.

REPUBLICANS ACT.

Some members of the Republican executive committee met during the day and at once decided to add their influence to the weight of the combined commercial bodies, sending the following cable to M. A. Hanna at Washington:

"Republican organizations protest against Federal supervision, and transfer of lepers from mainland.

"We insist on caring for our own afflicted. It is our privilege and duty.

"Republican party's pledge to this policy won last election.

"(Signed) "ATKINSON,
"Secretary."

Senator George R. Carter sent several messages to friends in power at Washington, among them being messages to Senators and heads of departments, the principal one, however, being to the President of the United States, as follows:

"President Roosevelt, White House:

"Republican majority impossible if lepers from mainland, are sent here. Natives object also to Federal control of their afflicted, while all classes take pride in their care."

BAND GOES TO HILO ON TUESDAY

Today the Territorial band will play the steamer off, the Zealandia being scheduled to sail at noon. The Sunday afternoon concert will be given at Ma-kee Island, Waikiki, at 3 p. m. On Tuesday noon the band will leave for Hilo on the steamer Kinau to give a series of public concerts there and will return to Honolulu on Saturday, January 24. The last concert in Honolulu before the departure for Hawaii will take place at Emma Square Monday evening.

An English explorer in Western Australia claims to have discovered a tribe of black Jews.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is holding up army nominations because of charges of injustice.

WILCOX'S MILEAGE IS ATTACHED BY HIS CREDITORS

The Delegate In Congress From Hawaii Is Forced to Pay His Debts.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Creditors of Delegate Robert W. Wilcox, of the Territory of Hawaii, have attached the \$2000 which is due him as mileage, for the short session of Congress.

E. G. WALKER.

The financial difficulties of Delegate Wilcox have been a matter of talk in Washington and Hawaii, for more than two years past. Before the close of his first session, Wilcox was in debt and certain retail houses in Washington were making inquiries as to his financial standing at home. Persons from here were asked to recommend attorneys who might undertake the collection of the sums due.

Recent letters here indicate that the illness of the Delegate was not the cause of the trouble in which he finds himself. The first tour of duty was an expensive one for the Delegate, he then having his entire family with him. The family lived in an elaborate manner, according to the statements made to visiting Hawaiians, who were told of the matter by creditors. The salary of the Delegate is \$5,000 a year, and he receives in addition mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile, which adds the tidy sum of \$2,000 to his stipend. The salary of a member cannot be attached, but the mileage is a different matter.

PRESIDENT BACKS UP KNOX IN ASKING LAWS FOR TRUSTS

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Following up Attorney General Knox's request of Congress that some legislation be made to control the trusts, President Roosevelt today had a conference with Speaker Henderson and Congressman Grosvener of Ohio, talking over his own plans for trust legislation and trying to make them fit the action that Congress is enabled to make under the Constitution.

The President is said to have reiterated most of his former statements with regard to the trusts. He told the Congressmen that he was anxious to secure trust legislation at this session of Congress, but that whatever action is taken should be on lines of caution. He believed that the states could not, by separate legislation, control the trusts, but thought through publicity of all the stock dealings of the big corporations, or those that come under the head of trusts, if such could be forced, that many of the evils would be cleared away. He stated that he did not consider it advisable that the tariff on goods dealt in by the trusts should be removed, as it would be necessary to take action looking for the protection of the small men at the same time that we are dealing with the octopus.

President Roosevelt has been careful to point out that he does not wish to legislate simply against big corporations, because he considers that they are a necessity in handling the larger



THE PRESIDENT.

of our industries, but he draws the line sharply when the big corporation becomes what can be termed a trust. At present the United States has no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one state, owing to the fact that each state has its own corporation laws. The President believes that some method can be devised, so that the Congress of the country will be enabled to make one corporation law for all the states and make this such that the government can control the corporations that overstep the bounds and become trusts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has authorized its chairman, Senator Lodge, to report favorably the bill for the ratification, by the United States, of the treaty between the American republics proposed by the Pan-American Congress which held its sessions in the City of Mexico last year.

The bill will probably pass the Senate as there is nothing in it that can any way injure the United States but there is much to relieve it of responsibility as protector, through the Monroe Doctrine, of the South American republics, as it provides that after being signed by all the republics any differences between them shall be settled by an arbitration tribunal similar to that provided for by The Hague agreement.

The treaty itself differs considerably with the one adopted by the leading world powers in their conference at The Hague. The resolutions adopted at The Hague Conference and later formulated into a treaty providing for the pacific settlement of international disputes are not obligatory or binding upon the signatory powers for the settlement of such disputes by enforced arbitration but amount simply to an agreement between the powers "to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of all international differences." The Pan-American arbitration treaty is designed only to fit the Western Hemisphere and provides for compulsory arbitration.

The United States can easily sign such a treaty but from the start of the Pan-American arbitration scheme some twelve years ago it has had opposition from some of the South American republics, so that it may yet be years before the treaty will be signed by all of the countries, although all of their delegates agreed to it at the Mexican conference.

The smaller republics are anxious for obligatory arbitration for they see in such a measure their only strong arm of defence. They are not large enough to support big armies and navies and such a treaty, if rigidly adhered to, would form a strong defense for them.

The new treaty will be prospective and in no wise retrospective for the differences that may arise among American republics at a date posterior to the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

Peru, the country most strongly advocating obligatory arbitration at the Congress, is now at work planning and procuring means to again control a powerful army with which she can attack Chile and the latter country is strengthening its defenses.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—A blizzard prevails over Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The telegraph and railroad services are badly crippled. The Rock Island and Union Pacific trains in Iowa and all the railroad lines leading from this point to the Pacific coast are in difficulties. Few trains are running and the overland mail, including European mails for the Orient and Australia, are behind schedule. Reports indicate a considerable loss to ranchmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Henry Oxnard, who, in behalf of the beet sugar trust, is trying to defeat the bill for a reduction of tariff on Philippine products, is sanguine that the bill will not pass. It is possible a reduction of fifty per cent under the Dingley tariff may be granted.

PREPARING AN APPEAL

Tanbara Still Has a Long Time to Live.

The attorneys for Tanbara Gisaburo, the murderer of Captain Jacobson, have finally begun preparing an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and the execution of the condemned murderer may be delayed for months and probably for a year. Stenographer Avery has been requested by Attorney Thompson to make up a transcript of the evidence in the murder trial before Judge Estee which will be used in an application for writ of error.

It is almost time to hear from President Roosevelt regarding the reprieve granted to Tanbara if he uses the cable for that purpose. There has been just time enough for the papers in the case to reach Washington, and action by the President is expected within a short time, as he has before him all the information that may be required. A complete record was sent to Attorney General Knox by United States Attorney Breckons as well as his recommendations in the matter, and Secretary Cooper also sent on the facts upon which the Governor acted, so there is no reason for delay. It is not expected that the reprieve will be approved as it was given simply to allow time for an appeal, and has now served its purpose. Even though President Roosevelt does not grant a further stay there will still be ample time to perfect the appeal, as when Judge Estee again passes sentence upon Tanbara he will fix the date at least sixty days ahead.

THE PHILIPPINES TO HAVE A NATIVE CONSTABULARY

(Continued from page 1.)

scale. Mr. Cameron points out that the Philippines have lost a trade opportunity in China during the last few months, for the scarcity of rice at the latter point would have given them a good market for the Philippine product had conditions been such as to allow them to grow and supply the commodity.

Brewster Cameron was in Honolulu some weeks ago on his way from Manila to Washington and while here discussed the agricultural phase of the Philippine situation. He declared that the rinderpest had killed off thousands of the water buffalo. The natives depended entirely upon these for the heavy work in the fields and with their loss rushed into the cities and preyed upon other people. They had no money with which to import other animals from Java, Sumatra, or China, although they could have secured them cheaply in those places. There would have been a good opening for a private concern to import animals in large numbers and sell to the natives, but much of this work would have had to be done on credit so no one undertook it and the country's only remedy would be from Congress. In addition to the buffalo the rinderpest swept away innumerable droves of horses and herds of cattle.

ANACONDA, Mont., Dec. 28.—With a left-arm hook Robert Fitzsimmons floored his former manager, Clark Ball, in the lobby of the Thornton hotel a few minutes after 1 o'clock this morning. The blow struck Ball squarely on the point of the jaw and he was knocked against a corner of the desk at the end of the counter. His head came in violent contact with a sharp corner and a laceration resulted. In another fraction of a second, Ball was prostrate and out. He was revived in a few seconds and his bleeding head bathed. He was not seriously injured and was apparently as well as ever within fifteen minutes after the blow was struck. The trouble was precipitated by the fact that last night Ball severed his connection with the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons combination and signed a contract with Jack Munroe whereby the local miner, who had stood before for four rounds a week ago Saturday night is to be the star attraction of an athletic show managed by the former manager of "Lanky Bob." When the men met tonight there was some wrangling and Ball called Fitzsimmons a liar when the blow was struck.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—According to the Herald's La Paz (Bolivia) correspondent the Comercio publishes an official message received by the Bolivian government from its minister in Brazil, saying that the solution of the Acre incident is progressing satisfactorily and that he hopes the difficulty will soon be settled.

The Peruvian representative has had a long conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the boundaries of the province of Huancano. The question will probably be settled by arbitration, the President of Argentina to act as arbitrator.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The House passed the Coinage bill after one hour's debate, for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coinage at face value.

E. G. WALKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Today the House passed the Senate bill for the redemption and recoinage of Hawaiian silver. Under its terms Hawaiian silver certificates will be redeemed in two years. The bill provides for silver coins being received either in Hawaii or the United States for the payment of dues. Standard silver coins of the United States will be exchanged for the coin of Hawaii at face value. The President is said to be in favor of the measure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.—It is believed that Austria-Hungary and Italy will protest against Russian warships entering the Dardanelles. France and Germany will not protest. France feels an obligation under its treaty to assist Russian undertakings and Germany is waiting to see if Turkey, to ensure further neutrality, will satisfy German claims. Austria-Hungary and Italy regard the possible advent of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean as a menace to the integrity of their seaboard.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 7.—George C. Perkins was renominated for United States Senator today in the Republican caucus.